



A Star Tech, The Final Front-MIR: Estimated breeding values for mid-infrared derived predictions of energy traits in dairy cows.

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Speaker: Steph Smith





A STAR TECH: THE FINAL FRONT-MIR

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Scene Selection



Scene 1

Introducing MIR



Scene 2

The importance of phenotypes



Scene 3

Developing prediction tools for energy traits



Scene 4

Developing prediction tools for the incidence of ketosis



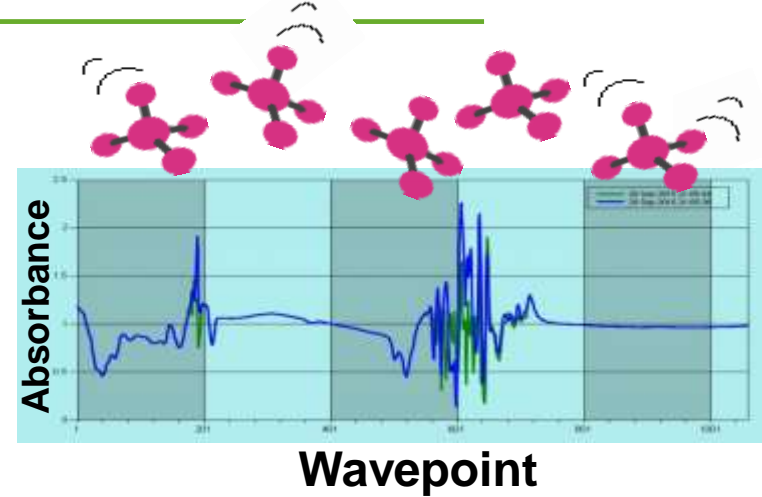
Scene 5

Tool application



Scene 6

Conclusions & thanks



National Milk
Laboratories tour:
Friday 16th

Fat %
Protein %

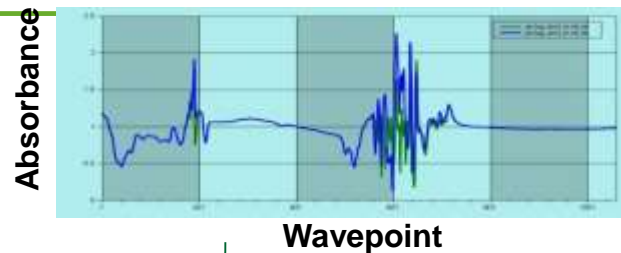
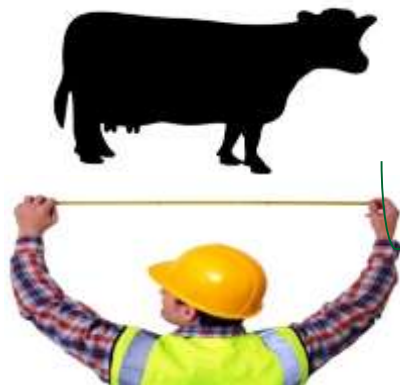
Fatty acids
Soyeurt et al. (2011)

Energy balance
McParland et al. (2011)

Objective : Can we detect other physiological or biochemical signatures from milk MIR spectra?

Research animal measurements

MIR spectral data



Alignment & calibration

Statistical analysis

Other milk
production
data

Predicted trait

Internal cross – validation

Initially developed
by McParland et
al. 2011

“In the age of the genotype.....
PHENOTYPE IS KING!”

- Mike Coffey



#INTHEAGEOFTHEGENOTYPEPHENOTYPEISKING

SRUC Dairy Research herd

The data

- ✓ 922 Holstein – Friesian dairy cows
- ✓ 2003 – 2014
- ✓ 5 lactations
- ✓ c.520,000 records

Cows subject to long term 2 x 2 factorial exp.

Phenotypes recorded:

- ✓ Milk yield
- ✓ Fat %, protein %
- ✓ Live weight
- ✓ Body condition score
- ✓ Dry matter intake

	Genetic	
Diet	S HF	C HF
	S LF	C LF

Diet components :

- ✓ Organic matter digestibility (% DM)
- ✓ Metabolizable energy (MJ/kg DM)
- ✓ Crude protein (g/kg DM)
- ✓ Organic matter (g/kg DM)

Blood sample analyses ;

- ✓ BHB
- ✓ NEFA
- ✓ Urea
- ✓ Lactoferrin

SRUC Dairy Research herd

Modelling

Fixed effects

- ✓ Genetic group
- ✓ Feed group
- ✓ Calving age (months)
- ✓ Year of calving by season of calving interaction
- ✓ Year of record by month of record interaction
- ✓ Year of record by experimental farm interaction
- ✓ Days in milk (poly 4)

Smoothed daily phenotypic records for each cow/lactation/days-in-milk

Random effects

- ✓ Days in milk (poly 4) by animal interaction

Use to calculate body energy traits:

- ✓ Daily energy balance (EB, megajoules/day)
- ✓ Daily energy intake (EI, megajoules/day)

Energy balance (MJ/d)

Calculated based on milk yield, fat and protein content, dry matter intake, body weight, body condition score

*Equations developed by
Emmans (1994); Banos
and Coffey (2010)*

EB = Energy in — Energy out



Maintenance,
lactation,
methane

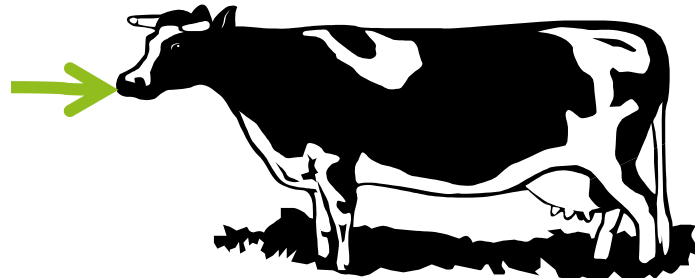
For example a score of 55 means that the cow is in positive energy balance by an excess of 55MJ, at the time measured

Effective energy intake (MJ)

Calculated based on organic matter intake, digestible crude protein, metabolisable content.

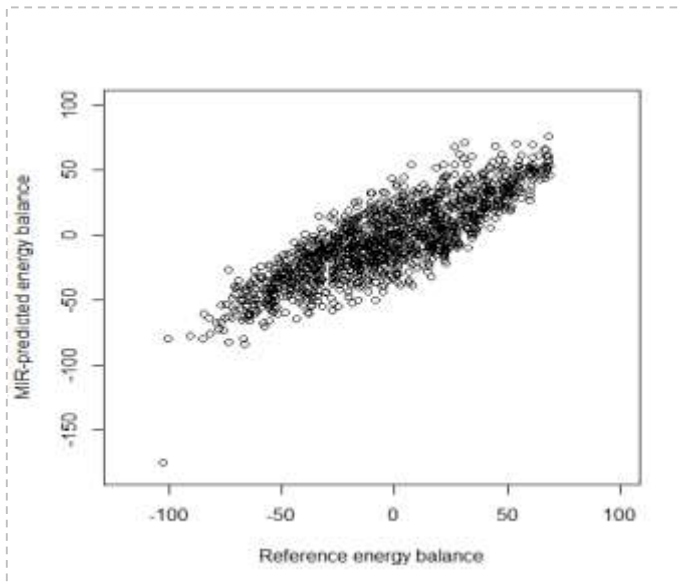
*Equations developed by
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El \equiv Energy in --- Energy used to digest



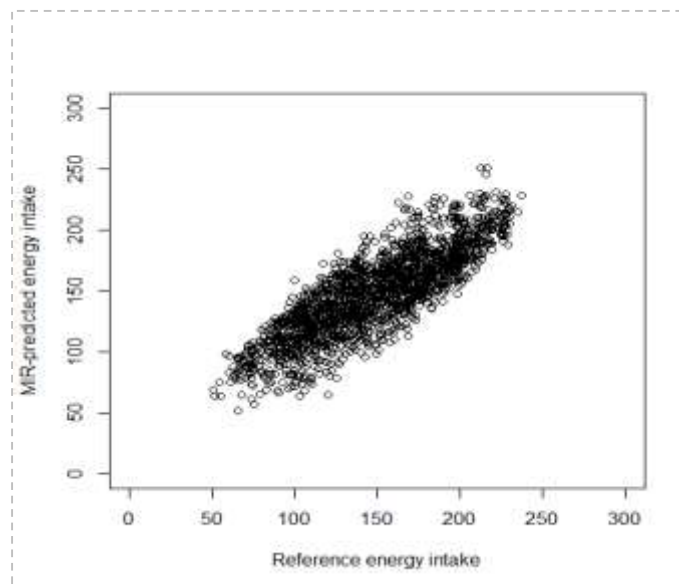
For example a score of 230 means that a cow has consumed 230 MJ of food, once it has been processed, at the time measured

Energy balance



$R = 0.84$
SEC = 22.7
SDEP = 19
RPD = 1.6

Energy intake



$R = 0.84$
SEC = 24.2
SDEP = 21.7
RPD = 1.6

Ketosis is a metabolic disorder in which the body has to derive energy from ketone bodies

BHB = B-hydroxybutyrate and is a very stable 'ketone body'

NEFA = Non-esterified fatty acids and a measure of fat mobilisation

BHB mmol/l

Sub clinical ketosis

Healthy



Clinical ketosis

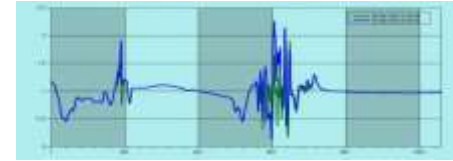
NEFA mmol/l

Excessive fat mobilisation

Healthy



Severe mobilisation



Partial Least Squares Analysis

Predicted *NEFA*



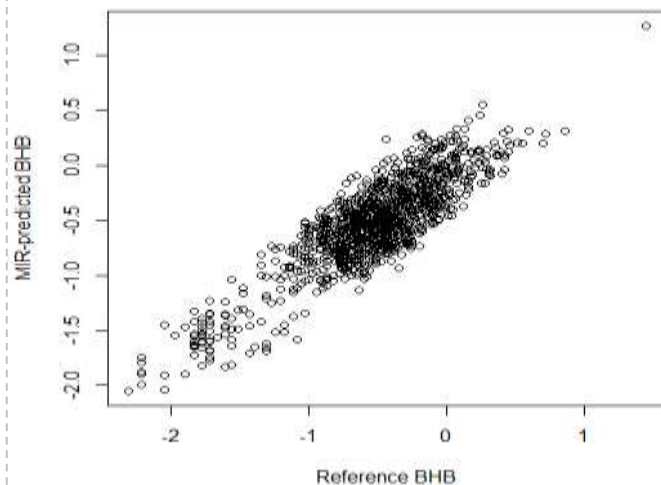
Validation

Scene 4: MIR-derived ketosis prediction tools

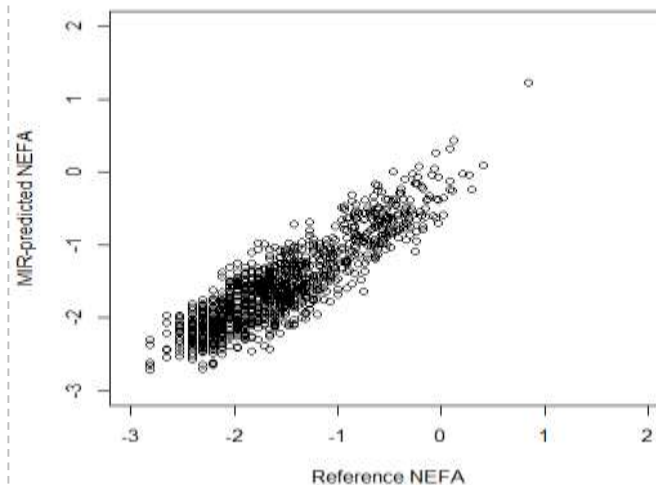


BHB

NEFA



$R = 0.87$
 $SEC = 0.28$
 $SDEP = 0.23$
 $RPD = 1.8$



$R = 0.88$
 $SEC = 0.36$
 $SDEP = 0.3$
 $RPD = 1.9$

-

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1

3

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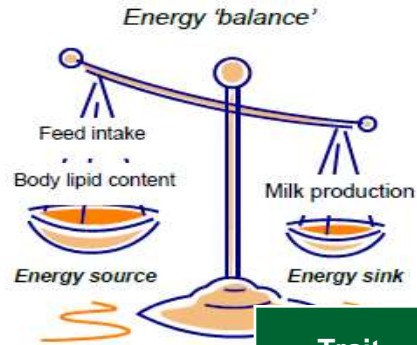
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Scene 5: Tool application

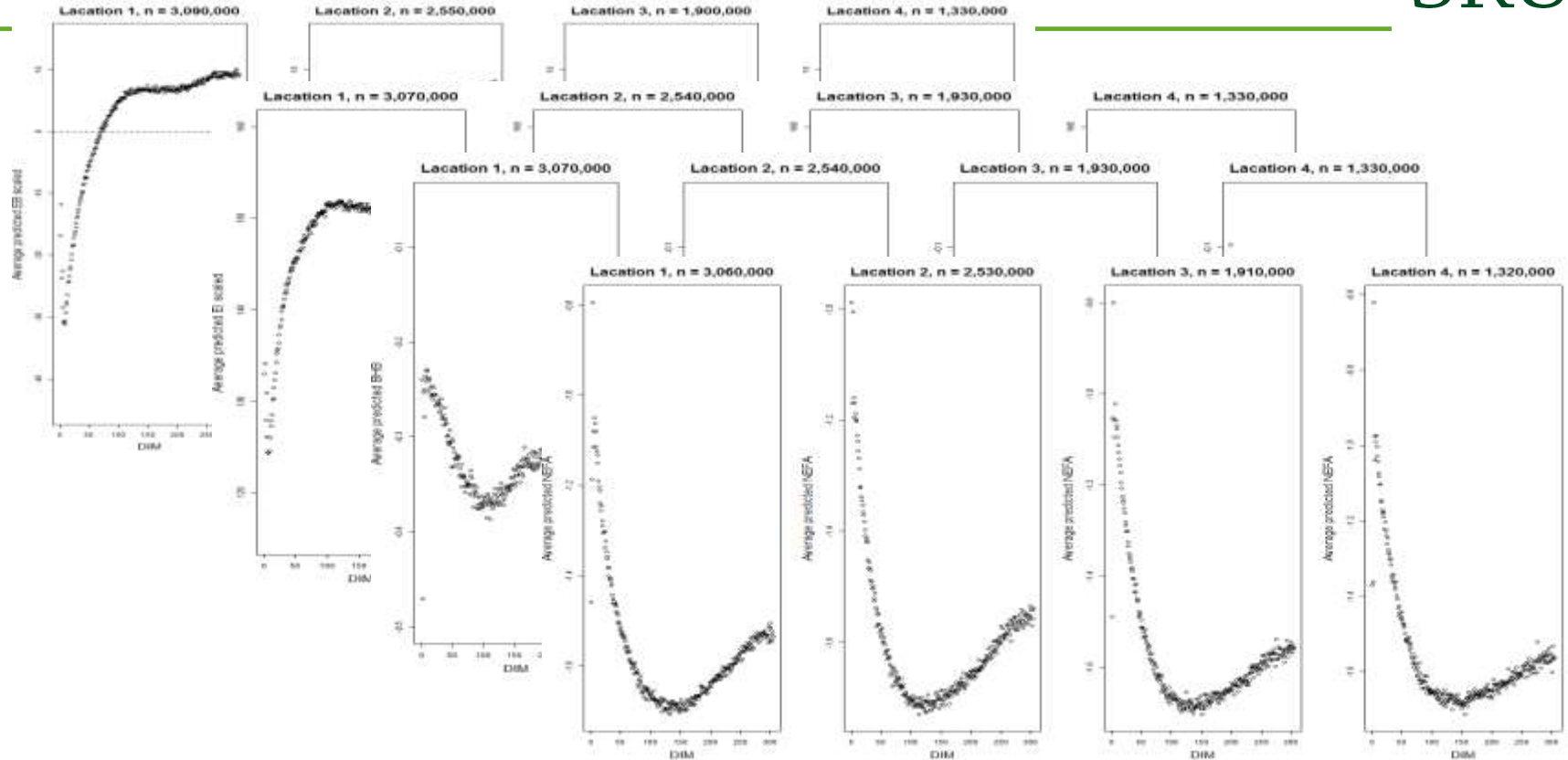


Energy intake

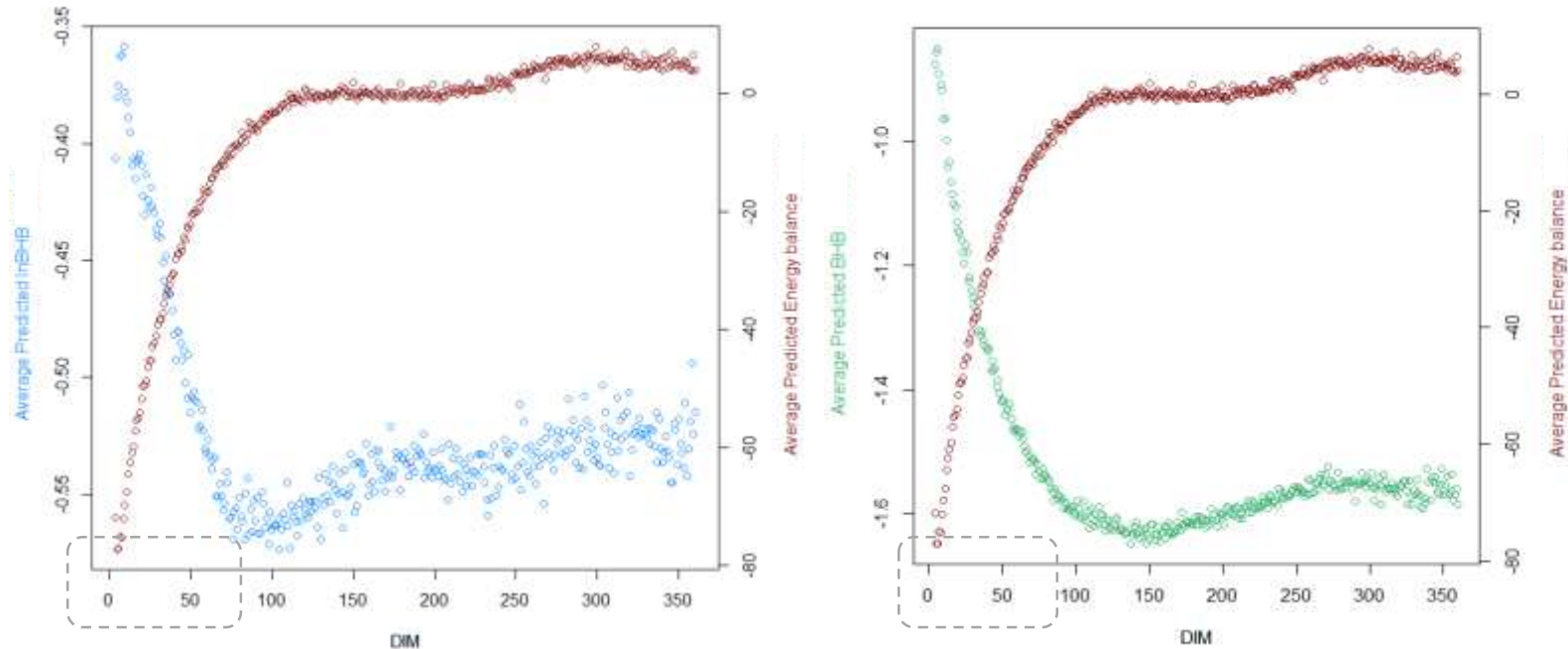


Trait	N	σ_a^2	σ_{pe}^2	h^2	c^2	R
EB1_NR	1187081	105.55	31.09	0.07	0.02	0.10
EC_NR	1198706	93224.00	49349.00	0.21	0.11	0.32
EEI	1187423	178.15	7.26	0.10	<0.001	0.10

Scene 5: Tool application

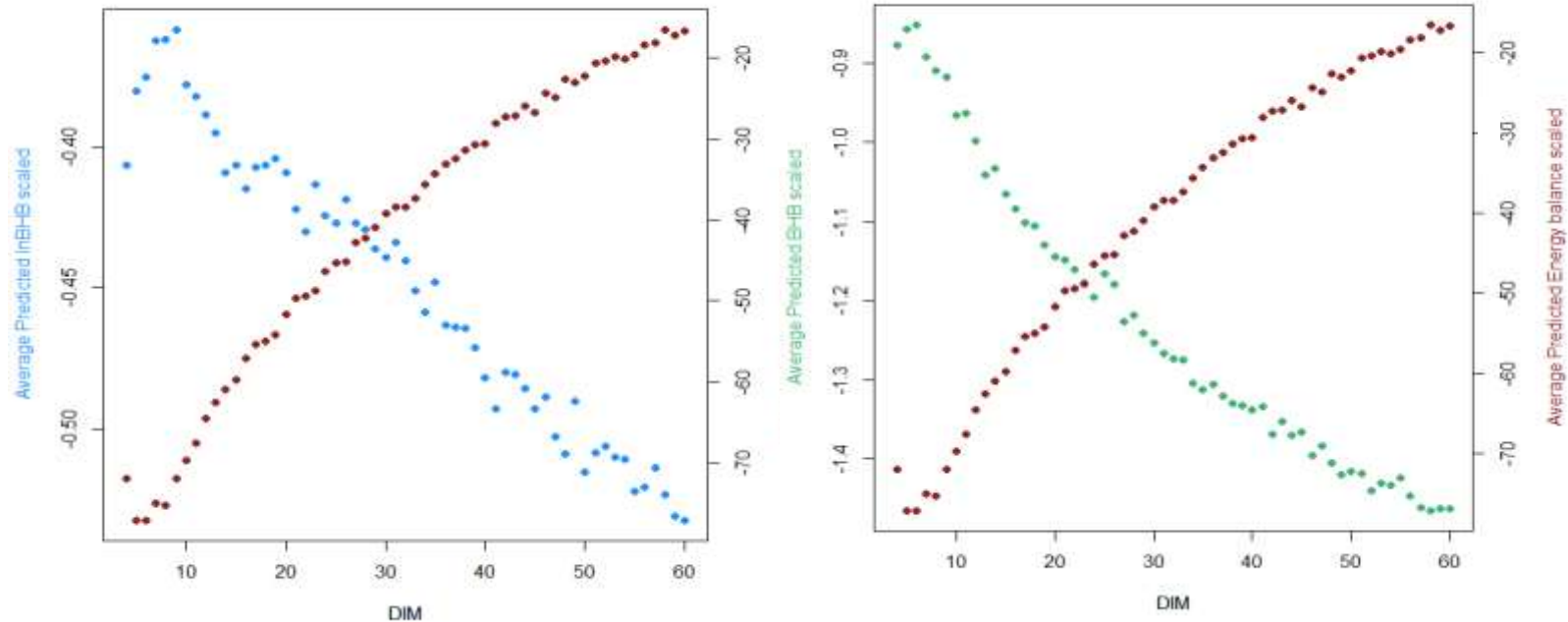


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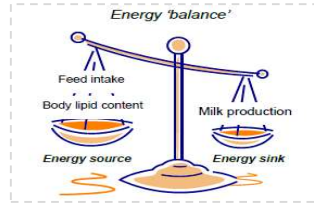


Predictions from 366 herds, >150,000 animals and almost 2 million animal testdates

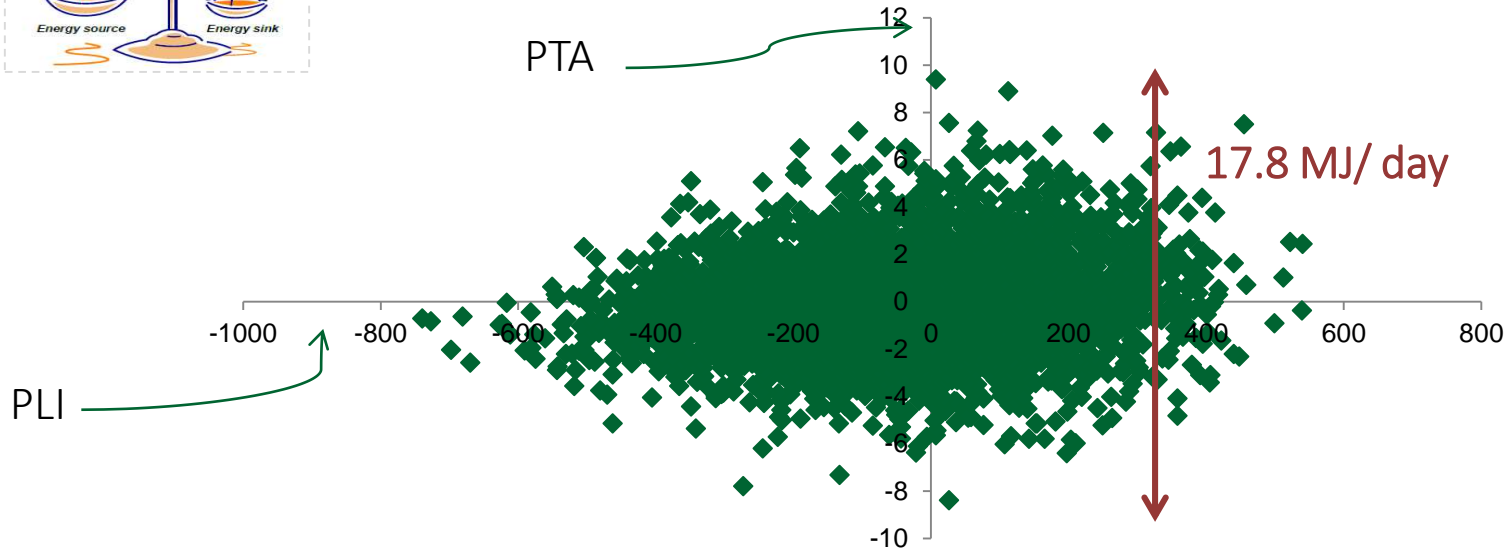
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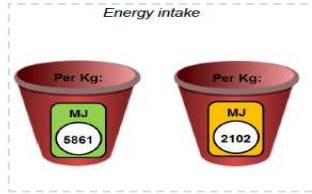


Predictions from 366 herds, >150,000 animals and almost 2 million animal testdates

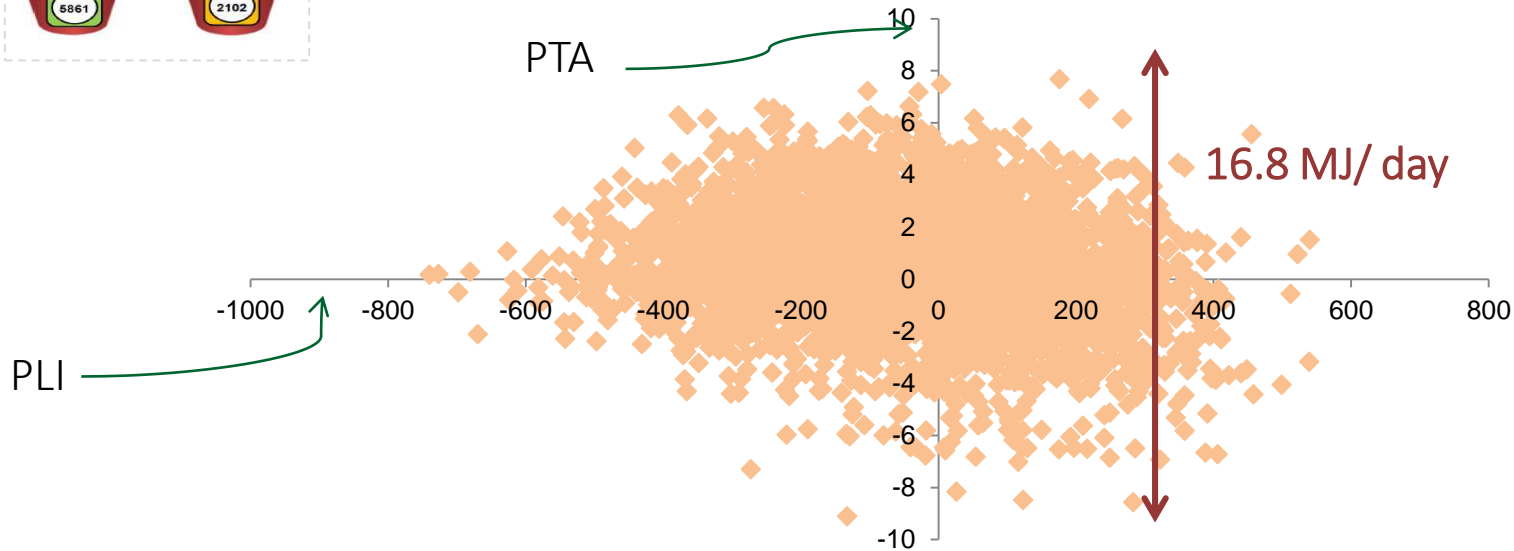


PLI vs. PTA for sires for energy balance





PLS vs. PTA for sires for energy intake



- Demonstrated the ability to predict BHB and NEFA using MIR
- Could be used routinely as an early-indicator of potential health issues
- Energy balance predicted routinely from MIR at NMR; BHB and NEFA predictions due to accompany these



Scene 6: Conclusions and thanks



This work was funded by Innovate UK, BBSRC and the Scottish Government. This was completed with project partners National Milk Records, UK, who undertook the MIR analysis of the milk samples, and Marks and Spencer's.

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